
Volume III, Number 2, Summer 1992

MacNeil's Notes

Journal of the
Standing Liberty Quarter Collectors Society



SPECIAL PHOTO ISSUE

MacNeil's Notes

The official publication of the Standing Liberty Quarter Collectors Society, a nonprofit organization dedicated to bringing together and increasing the knowledge of people interested in Standing Liberty quarters.

Dues for the SLQCS are \$10.00 per year and include a subscription to *MacNeil's Notes*. The SLQCS is a member of the American Numismatic Association (membership number C-149211) and the Florida United Numismatists (membership number 12360).

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MacNeil's Notes

Volume III, Number 2, Summer 1992

Contents

- 2 **President's message**
Keith Saunders
- 3 **Full-head Standing Liberty quarters:
The crème de la crème**
Joe Abbin
- 8 **The only 1927-S full head?**
Ken Keppley
- 10 **Can you tell a P from an S?**
Keith Saunders
- 12 **Skinny-legged Miss Liberty**
Keith Saunders
- 15 **Who covered up Miss Liberty and why?**
Joe Abbin
- 18 **Loose change**
- 20 **Bylaws for the SLQCS**
- 21 **Treasurer's report**
- 22 **Letters, we get letters**
- 24 **Advertisements**

President's message

Keith Saunders



The Society's meeting at the June Long Beach show turned out well with 10 people attending. Several topics were discussed including the groups that were influential in getting Miss Liberty's bare breast covered and digging out more information on Standing Liberty quarters from such places as the National Archives.

We need volunteers who live in the Washington, D.C. area to look in such places as the National Archives for material regarding Standing Liberty quarters. We would appreciate help from any members who

can volunteer some of their time to our Society.

We are happy to have 16 new members since the last Journal, which puts our current membership at 181. We anticipate their active participation. We particularly need letters and articles for *MacNeil's Notes* from our members. The extensive and insightful letter from Walter Breen in this issue is a marvelous example of member interest. Walter is arguably one of the top numismatic researchers in the world.

We are grateful to our new editor, Jim Leonard, and his wife, June, for the beautiful job they are doing. Their work is greatly appreciated.

On a sadder note, we have been informed of member Larry Gedney's death on May 18 of this year. Larry gave unselfishly of his time to the Society serving as the former editor of *MacNeil's Notes*. He was 54 years old and is survived by his widow, three sons, and one daughter.

Full-head Standing Liberty quarters: The crème de la crème

Joe Abbin

Poor Miss Liberty has several glaring (or should I say striking) areas of weakness in her Standing Liberty quarter series: the date, the shield, the toes, the head, etc. Note that all of these are obverse features; the reverses are generally well struck. (Wouldn't you know it!)

Of all these features, the head is most controversial as to what is meant by fully struck or "full head." The definition varies, of course, with the type, whether Type I (1916-1917) or Type II (1917-1930), and even differs within the type. The 1916 is different from the 1917 Type I. More on this later.

So who cares? The Standing Liberty quarter collector, that's who! We can tell by the difference in market wholesale bid and retail price for full head SLQs versus their nonfull-head sisters. Common date Type II full heads command approximately 50 percent more than nonfull heads in mint state (MS64). The 1917 Type I's are generally assumed (incorrectly) to be all full heads and 1917 plain Type I bid prices are generally comparable to common date Type II full head bids.

Numismatic Guarantee Corporation (NGC) does not designate full heads on Type I SLQs (do they also assume all full heads?), but Professional Coin Grading Service (PCGS) does. The PCGS April 1992 population report indicates that about 34 percent of the 3561 Type I's that they have graded were designated full head in mint state grades. The same report indicates that 29 percent of the 15507 mint state Type II's that they graded were

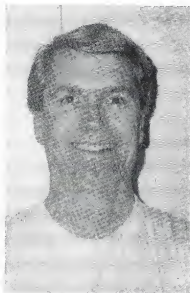




Fig 1. 1917-D, Type II, AU58, Full Head

designated full head — not that much different from the Type I's! So much for assumptions.

The availability of Type II full heads varies greatly from the 29 percent average noted above. The 1918/7-S and 1927-S are almost never found with a full head and only a half dozen or so are known which could be called true full heads (see Keppley 1927-S coin in this issue). At the other extreme is the 1930 plain which is most often found in full head — 69 percent per the April 1992 PCGS population report. Even though more prevalent, the 1930 full head commands premium bid prices over those for the less common non-full head prices just as other dates in the series. Other coins not commonly found with full heads are the 1919-

D, 1919-S, 1920-S, 1926-D, and the 1926-S. The difference in bid values for these very uncommon full head coins is remarkable. Mint state 64 1926-Ds graded by PCGS with a full head had a bid value of over 16 times the nonfull-head bid per the June 19, 1992, Certified Coin Dealer newsletter.

So what constitutes a full head? Not an easy question! For the Type II's, the commonly accepted full-head definition is stated as requiring a 1) complete and distinct "hairline" from Miss Liberty's forehead to the back of her neck, 2) an "ear hole," and 3) three "leaves" above the ear area completely defined to their base. PCGS uses these attributes to designate Type II full heads per correspondence with our Society in January 1992. Two such

coins are shown in Figures 1 and 2 which differ primarily in the ear hole and hair definition and detail. The coin in Figure 2 typifies the most common Type II full head.

The Type I full head does not lend itself to an easy definition and I haven't seen a written standard. In this case a picture beats a lot of words. Figure 3 shows a 1916 Type I and Figure 4 shows a 1917-D Type I. Note the differences between the 1916 and 1917 coins. Even the best struck 1916s are weakly struck on the obverses. Walter Breen's letter in this issue questions whether there are any "really" full head 1916s. On the Type I's there are no definable ear holes or leaves and we are left with the hair definition as the principal criteria for full head. A

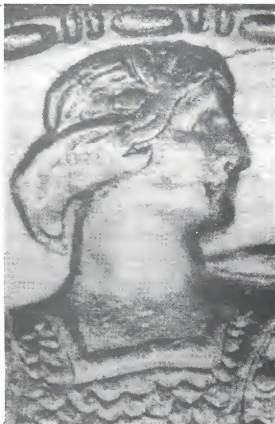


Fig 2. 1925, MS64, Full Head

hairline border "pattern" rather than a single line which appears "continuous" and "distinct" from Miss Liberty's forehead to neck seems to constitute a full head. The 1916 coin pictured in Figure 3, which has not been graded by the services, although weakly struck, is still stronger than most others I have seen, including another of my own coins, graded MS64 full head by PCGS. The coins pictured are all owned by me and were photographed by Tom Mulvaney. The magnification is approximately 30x.

None of the above discussion addresses the question of why some SLQs have full heads, etc., and others don't. There are several reasons which I have seen or heard offered for the variable striking primarily associated with the Type II's. These include excessive die



Fig. 3. 1916, AU55, Full Head (?)

spacing and/or tilted dies, rotated dies, worn dies, filled dies (coin metal, grease, etc.), overpolished dies, and faulty hubs. The easy answer is that all of the above have probably contributed to poor strikes of a very complex, extensive, and tiny design. Both the Barber and Washington quarters which preceded and followed the SLQs have much simpler designs which had to be easier to strike. In addition to the design features, however, I believe the major SLQ striking problems are due to overpolished dies and even overpolished hubs in some cases, particularly at the branch mints. This last explanation is most consistent with the fact that most poor strikes do not exhibit a consistent pattern which would result from excessive or tilted die spacing or uni-

form wear for example. I have observed many SLQs with strong full heads but weakly struck shields and vice versa.

The same is true for other combinations of weakly and strongly struck features which include Miss Liberty's midsection and the date. Even some late die state coins in my possession with heavy flow lines around the lettering have a strong full head. Inconsistent die polishing could explain these results.

The 1916 is a special case in that the obverse strike is quite mushy overall and often has a matte type surface (see Fig. 3). The 1916 reverse and the 1917 Type I's, both obverse and reverse, are generally well struck. Some unique die condition such as rust as

suggested by Cline¹ could explain this.

The 1926-D SLQs are notorious for poorly struck heads that are even incused or dished in the majority of these coins. This is almost certainly due to overzealous grinding or polishing of the head features on the hub used to produce the dies. It is easier to visualize excessive material removed from the hub (positive image of the coin) than excessive material being added to the die which is the reverse image and actually strikes the coin.

Inconsistent die maintenance with respect to simple cleaning with resulting inconsistent filling of the die features is probably the next most common reason for poor strikes behind complex design and die or hub polishing.

The reverses are generally well struck throughout the SLQ series with the exception of the eagle's breast in some cases. The relative simplicity of the reverse design compared with the obverse is the most likely explanation for this difference.

So there you have it — more than you every wanted to know about full head SLQs. Comments, photos, etc., are eagerly solicited on the subject of full heads and may be sent to the author or the editor for inclusion in this Journal.

¹ Cline, J.H., *Standing Liberty Quarters, (Revised)*, 1986, Page 102.



Fig 4. 1917-D, Type I, AU58, Full Head

The only 1927-S full head?

Ken Keppley

Ken Keppley, of Womelsdorf, Pennsylvania has what he claims to be the only full head 1927-S Standing Liberty quarter.

Writes Ken, "I sent the coin to ANACS originally because, in my opinion as well as many others, ANACS is unsurpassed at detecting fake coins. I received the coin back as MS62 FH. As there was some doubt about whether the coin had an added mintmark I sent it back to ANACS for a second more detailed examination. The enclosed letter was the result.

"According to ANACS this is the only full head 1927-S they have graded in any grade. The MS60 FH referred to in the Fall 1990 issue of *MacNeil's Notes* (Page 13) according to ANACS doesn't exist unless it was removed from its holder and the insert returned.

"Perhaps a copy of the enclosed letter from ANACS combined with the above information and the photos I had taken might be of interest to club members.

"P.S. This is the only 1927-S I've seen with a no doubt FH."

March 10, 1992

Mr. Kenneth Keppley
RD 1, Box 133
Womelsdorf, PA 19567

Dear Mr. Keppley:

Enclosed is your 1927-S Standing Liberty quarter, ANACS MS-62 FH, serial #306944. It is unquestionably a genuine 1927-S.

Thank you for your interest in our service, and I hope this letter is of help to you.

Sincerely,
Don Bonser, Grader/Authenticator
ANACS, Dublin, Ohio



1927-S Standing Liberty quarter graded MS62 FH by ANACS. Many believe that a genuine 1927-S with a "true" full head does not exist. The few 1927-S coins with near full heads have a weakness in the hairline strike near the jaw. We will leave it to the reader to decide if they agree with ANACS.

Can you tell a P from an S?

The health of your collection may depend on it
Keith Saunders

There has been some talk lately concerning added "S" mint marks to the 1924-P Standing Liberty quarters. *The Numismatist* discounts this problem (see Loose Change) and I hope they're right. The alterers — shouldn't we just say crooks — hope, obviously, to cash in on the higher market price of the



In my experience, many 1924-P's tend to be blasty, have blazing luster, a stronger strike, and rough surface texture. The inner and outer shields tend to be more completely struck.

scarcer S mint mark. As with any scam, awareness, alertness, knowledge, and maybe even a healthy level of paranoia are the best defenses. I hope these enlarged photos will show enough detail to distinguish the inherent characteristics of each coin to aid in the detection of the added mint marks. I am hoping to get some enlargements of photographs depicting SLQs with added mint marks for presentation in a future *Journal*.



The 1924-S tends to have more die polish, die cracks, missing rivets, weak rivets (numbers 2 through 5 and sometimes 6 are usually weak or missing), and the coin also tends to be less lustrous.

Skinny-legged Miss Liberty

Keith Saunders

Have any members noticed a limping, undernourished Miss Liberty? The 1924-S pictured below is typical of a leggy, full-



strength version of Miss Liberty that we all know and love. The photo below, however, shows another 1924-S SLQ from my personal collection with a much thinner leg, especially in the area of the knee and calf. Has anybody else noticed one of these or have a theory on how it happened? Do SLQs from any other years exhibit such a feature? Is it worth a fortune?





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Who covered up Miss Liberty and why?

Joe Abbin

For some time now I have searched for information on why Miss Liberty received a chain mail blouse and who initiated the coverup. The National Archives sent me the following Senate and House reports recommending the Type I design be modified with "some slight changes." The letter that the National Archives wrote to me follows the two reports. It notes that legislative action was required to modify the coin, but they could find no legislation in their files authorizing the original design.

The reports note changes to promote better stacking and in the placement of the eagle and the stars but completely ignore the covering of Miss Liberty's breast. Was the coin really changed to permit better stacking? Was there really any public outcry about the partial nudity as some have claimed? Q. David Bowers notes in his letter on page 22 that there is not much verifiable information on the reasons for the change. Any scholars out there with information or opinions?

65th CONGRESS }
1st Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
No. 31.

MODIFICATION OF THE DESIGN OF THE CURRENT QUARTER DOLLAR

April 30, 1917. — Ordered to be printed

Mr. OWEN, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, submitted
the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 2099.]

Your committee, having considered Senate bill 2099, recommend that it do pass without amendment. It merely proposes to permit a slight concavity to be made in the last-made die of the United States quarter dollar, so the coins may stack without toppling, and some slight changes coincident therewith. An act is required to change a die for stamping any coin of the United States, which explains the request of the Director of the Mint, who has requested the passage of this act.

65th CONGRESS }
1st Session }

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

{ REPORT
No. 78.

MODIFICATIONS OF THE DESIGNS OF THE CURRENT QUARTER DOLLAR

June 13, 1917 — Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the
Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. ASHBROOK, from the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and
Measures, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 3548.]

The Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, to whom was referred H.R. 3548, providing for the modification of the designs of the current quarter dollar, having had the same under consideration unanimously instructed the chairman to report the bill to the House with the recommendation that the bill be passed.

The object of the bill is set forth in the following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the chairman of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, April 16, 1917.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I have the honor to submit for your consideration a draft of an act to authorize the modification of the designs of the current quarter dollar in accordance with a specimen submitted by Mr. Hemmon A. MacNeil, the sculptor whose designs were accepted May 23, 1916, for the quarter dollar now being issued.

The modifications proposed are slight, the principal one being that the eagle has been raised and three of the stars placed beneath the eagle. On the reverse the lettering has been rearranged and the collision with the pinions of the wings obviated. These changes, together with a slight concavity, will produce a coin materially improved in artistic merit, and not interfere in any way with its practical use.

I am sorry to have to ask for this change, but since the original dies were made the artist has found that they were not true in the original design and that a great improvement can be made in the artistic value and appearance of the coin by making the slight changes the act contemplates. I take the liberty of proposing a form of bill which will accomplish the object if enacted by the Congress, and heartily recommend its passage.

Sincerely, yours,

W. G. McAdoo,
Secretary.

Hon. WILLIAM A. ASHBROOK,
*Chairman Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures
House of Representatives*

National Archives



Washington, DC 20408

May 22, 1992

Mr. Joe Abbin
11716 Tivoli NE
Albuquerque, NM 87111

Dear Mr. Abbin:

This is in reply to your telephone inquiry of April 22, 1992, which we received in this office from the Civil Reference Branch.

We located among the holdings of the Center for Legislative Archives, which includes Record Group 287, Publications of the U.S. Government, S. Rept. 31 (65th Congress, 1st sess.) "Modification of the Design of the Current Quarter Dollar", to accompany S. 2099, April 30, 1917 and H. Rept. 78 (65th Congress, 1st sess.) "Modification of the Design of the Current Quarter Dollar", to accompany H.R. 3548, June 13, 1917. Given the dates of the two reports, it is obvious that the "Current Quarter Dollar" to which they refer is the Standing Liberty Quarter Dollar. Please find enclosed copies of these two reports.

We checked the holdings of Record Group 46, Records of the U.S. Senate and Record Group 233, Records of the U.S. House of Representatives, for unpublished records relating to S. 2099 and H.R. 3548 referred to above and did not find any relevant materials extant.

Evidently, there was no legislation required to create the Standing Liberty Quarter Dollar, which was issued by the Mint between 1916 and 1930. The enclosed copy from the U.S. Statutes at Large (26 Stat. 484) cites the law which gives to the Secretary of the Treasury the power to authorize new coin designs. The Historian of the United States Mint, Maria Goodman, was very helpful in confirming the above information. You can reach her at (202) 874-6210.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM H. DAVIS
Archival Programs Branch
Center for Legislative Archives

Loose change

Lakeland/Tampa coin shows are success

George Hayes, the Regional SLQCS Vice President from Florida, reports that the coin shows in Lakeland and Tampa last spring were quite good and showed an increase in the availability of Standing Liberty quarters. Thanks, George.

January will be FUN in Florida

The Florida United Numismatics, Inc. has promised to reserve space at their 1993 convention for an SLQCS meeting on Saturday. The FUN convention will be in Orlando January 7-10. We should have a time and location in the Winter issue of *MacNeil's Notes*.

The real thing? Uh huh

An article in *The Numismatist*, May 1992, discusses the frequency of counterfeits and alterations for a great many coins. Such problems for the SLQ are listed as "nonexistent to extremely rare." See the related article by Keith Saunders on page 10. Have any of you experienced problems along these lines? How about an article or a letter to the Editor?

Dues are due

Dues for 1992 are past due. The \$10 annual fee includes your subscription to *MacNeil's Notes*. Remit now to keep your issues coming. A combination new-member application blank and old-member renewal form is on the inside back cover. New members or renewals will receive all three 1992 issues.

SLQCS, ANA, and FUN

Note that SLQCS holds memberships in ANA and FUN. Benefits available to our members include access and loan privileges at their libraries, and special rates for seminars and publications.

ANA to sponsor radio program on coins

Starting October 5, there will be a daily radio program about numismatics. The show, called "Money Talks," will be carried by 389 National Public Radio and 85 Business Radio Network stations. ANA would appreciate any members who would be willing

to contact their local stations to urge them to carry the broadcasts. Interested members can contact ANA at (719) 632-2646.

Cline's book available to SLQCS members

As an educational service, J. H. Cline, author of *Standing Liberty Quarters*, is offering the revised (1986) edition of the softbound copy of his book to Society members for \$8.95 postpaid. Order copies directly from him at P.O. Box 68, Palm Harbor, FL 34682.

Complete your collection

Back issues of *MacNeil's Notes* are available at \$3.50 each from the SLQCS, P.O. Box 14762, Albuquerque, NM 87191-4762. Four issues were published in 1990 and three in 1991. We warned you in the last issue to act fast — we are now out of the inaugural issue, Vol. I, No. 1; and must fill orders for it on photocopy. Prices for originals are no doubt climbing.

Discounts on publications

From the National Collector's Laboratories we have arranged member discounts for the following publications: *Genuine Characteristics Report of the 1916 Type I Quarter*, *Genuine Characteristics Report of the Overdate Quarter*, and *Counterfeit Analysis Report of the 1917 Type I Quarter*. The Society is offering a set of these three to members at a postpaid price of \$4.00 (regularly \$5.00). Make check payable to SLQCS and mail to P.O. Box 14762, Albuquerque, NM 87191-4762.

Two-bits worth from the editor

June and I appreciate the kind words from the members who wrote and from Keith Saunders. We'd love to hear from more of you with comments, articles, notices, or ads. Speaking of ads, we can't believe that more of you don't take advantage of our classifieds — what a perfect way for collectors to contact each other in their pursuit of the hobby!

Bylaws for the SLQCS

1. Promotes the sharing and writing of information on Standing Liberty quarters to an organization of individuals who are interested in increasing their knowledge of the series. For Society purposes, Standing Liberty quarters are defined as U.S. coins designed by Hermon A. MacNeil and dated between 1916 and 1930 (incl.);
2. Gives Standing Liberty quarter collectors an opportunity to contact other collectors with similar numismatic interest;
3. Can promote consistent grading standards among collectors, dealers, Society members and nonmembers alike;
4. Provides members a means to sell their Standing Liberty quarters to other members, in an effort to complete or upgrade their collection;
5. Offers benefits to all collectors of Standing Liberty quarters, whether they collect AG through MS65+ or in between;
6. Gives its members an opportunity to express their opinions regarding all aspects of the Society;
7. Is a not-for-profit organization in all aspects, dedicated solely to the benefit of its members and those who assist the Society in advancing its purposes.

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Treasurer's report

The following is a summary of the Society's financial transactions for the period indicated.

Balance as of 3/15/92
\$2093.25

Income

1992 Dues	\$760.00
Journal Sales, Back Issues	102.50
Ad Sales	135.00
Fact Sheet Sales	4.00
Savings Account Interest	35.46
Donations (Thanks!)	25.00
1993 Dues	10.00
	<u>\$1071.96</u>

Expenses

Spring Journal: Printing, Editing	\$315.20
Postage	111.60
Bad Check Writeoffs	40.00
P.O. Box Rental	24.50
Office Supplies	24.09
	<u>\$515.39</u>

Balance Forward as of 7/15/92
\$2649.82

JOSEPH P. ABBIN,
Treasurer

Letters, we get letters

Thank you for your latest issue. I am enclosing \$10 as my membership renewal.

Although in my 1986 book, *United States Dimes, Quarters and Half Dollars*, I reiterated the story that public reaction to the nude Miss Liberty was unfavorable when the 1916 quarter appeared, you may recall that in my talk given before your Society in Florida this January, I stated that I had not received any confirmation in print of this unfavorable reaction. It may be a legend or numismatic story and nothing more. It could have been that the design was changed in view of military preparedness for the World War. In any event, I thought I would write this to you.

Best personal regards,
Q. David Bowers
Wolfboro, N. H.

I wish you would print all letters from members in the Journal. My \$10 is enclosed.

Richard A. Wilcox
Houston, Texas

Editor's note: We do print them all. I wish we had more. Thanks for your comment. Listen up, members.

I like your latest issue of *MacNeil's Notes*. The pictures; now when I see you, I will know who you are. Keep up the good work. Mahalo,

Marion Kendrick
Aiea, Hawaii

Great Journal — look forward to it. \$10 dues enclosed.

Gerry Anaszewicz
Ridgefield, Connecticut

From some friendly hand, probably Keith Saunders', I have before me the Spring 1992 *MacNeil's Notes* and several items call for comment.

Joe Abbin's statistics indicate two out of ten respondents collect mint error SLQs. That is unexpectedly high, especially since there aren't many for them to collect; but it suggests that the Combined Organization of Numismatic Error Collectors Association might prove a source of new members, especially if *MacNeil's Notes* publicizes anything on mint error SLQs.

I dislike publicly disagreeing with Dave Bowers, but something he said in the passage by him you reprinted must not go unnoticed, especially as I had something to say about the

issue in my 1988 *The Encyclopedia*. To quote QDB: "In general, issues of the first year, 1916, actually have full or nearly full heads." Will you readers of *MacNeil's Notes* who own, or who have actually seen a really full head 1916, please stand up and be counted — or better still, write or send clear, high-definition enlarged photos? By "really full head" I mean exactly that, as commonly found on 1917 Type I; no "nearly" or "partly." (The enlarged illustrations of full head in the *Encyclopedia* suffered from printing problems; if I live long enough to do a Second Edition, I mean to replace them with still better pictures and hope that the printing does not blur these too. I may need to enlist the help of some SLQCS members for this. The slight design changes from 1916 to 1917 Type I probably was for improving striking quality, including the head.

Other than Dave, I was not aware that anyone cared whether the coins are called Standing Liberty or Liberty Standing — even if whether the 1836-91 silver coins are called Seated Liberty or Liberty Seated! — so long as people don't misunderstand which series the speaker has in mind.

It would be of some interest to find out who made the changes — and why.

In all, a neat little publication, but in need of researches rather than rehashes. A few problems that reader surveys might settle: 1) A head count on the 1928s small s, large S, and S/s or whatever it is? 2) Doubled reverse dies are reported for 1917 and a few other dates. Are these the real McCoy or striking doubling? 3) How about doubled obverse dies? 4) How about repunched mint marks? 5) In 1917 on dimes and possibly other denominations there were two different D mint mark punches. Has anyone noticed any change in size, shape, or interior outline of D on 1917-D, either Type I or Type II?

Have fun,
Walter Breen
Dublin, California

Advertisements

There is no charge for classified advertisements from collector-members up to a maximum of 40 words.

Dealer advertising rates

	<u>One issue</u>	<u>Four issues</u>
Full page	\$40	\$135
Half page	25	85
Quarter page	15	50

Copy changes are permitted with each issue if camera-ready copy is provided. Deadlines for advertisements for the Spring, Summer, and Fall/Winter issues of *MacNeil's Notes* are March 1, July 1, and November 1, respectively.

Classified ads

For Sale

STANDING LIBERTY QUARTERS, reference books; Cline, 1976, 135 pp., pl., ill., S.C. \$7 UPS, \$8 USPO. Send \$1 (refundable) for full book list. Henry Bergos, 637 5th Ave., Brooklyn, NY 11215.

STANDING LIBERTY QUARTERS for less. Buy, sell, or trade. Full heads and normal strikes. Many dates and grades are available. John Fox, Box 232, St. Simon's Island, GA 31522. (912) 265-1052, 10-3 pm Eastern, seven days per week.

1918/7-S, NGC AU55, great luster, just a touch of champagne toning, \$7500; 1918-D AU55 FH, \$150. Trades considered. Joe Abbin, 11716 Tivoli NE, Albuquerque, NM 87111, (505) 296-7678.

A LARGE SELECTION of SLQs covering a wide range of dates and grades are available. Please write for my cur-

rent list. Joseph Quartell, P.O. Box 302, Maxwell, NM 87728.

Wanted

FULL HEAD STANDING LIBERTY quarters in AU55 or better for the following years/mm: 1926-D, 1926-S. Joe Abbin, 11716 Tivoli NE, Albuquerque, NM 87111 (505) 296-7678.

SLQ ERRORS, especially Brokages and Wrong-Planchet Strikes. Leave a PRIVATE message to SysOp, NumisNet, (301) 498-8205, 300/1200/2400 Baud, 24 hours, or write to: LDM, Box 5100, Laurel Centre Station, Laurel, MD 20726. Thanks!

LIBERTY SEATED Dimes, XF/AU. Paying top prices for better dates. Dave Thomas, P.O. Box 934, Lakewood, CA, 90714-0934, (310) 421-1873.

STANDING LIBERTY QUARTER COLLECTORS SOCIETY — MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

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My name and address _____ may/_____ may not be made available to other society members.

Signature _____ Date _____

SEND THIS FORM with your check (\$10 per calendar year) to: SLQCS

P.O. Box 14762

Albuquerque, NM 87191-4762

